



Social Action

NEWS LETTER

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ANOTHER FREEZE What Happens to Migrants?

"We've had another freeze and though there has been considerable replanting some 1000 migrant families are out of work in this community," writes George Holwager, minister of the South Dade Christian Church, Homestead, Florida.

When a severe freeze or flood hits Florida's winter farms, killing extensive planting of tomatoes, beans and other crops, several thousand workers suddenly are made jobless. The Miami Herald, issue of February 28, 1960, observes—"the history of winter farming has been a dependency on disaster—but disaster for the other fellow. Florida's best years are those when disaster strikes the winter farming in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas and California," or in reverse order.

What happens when disaster comes and most of the migrant labor force is thrown
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CHURCHES IN TRANSITION

When "old First Christian" hiked her skirts around her and clasping her resources to her bosom stepped gingerly out of the center of the city with its teeming population into suburbia with its growing population, press agents for the move usually spoke of "statesmanship" and "vision" and "new opportunities for service." The truth of the matter is that "old First Christian" didn't know what to do about the "teeming population" of the inner city and cared less. Its concern was to "keep up with the Jones" who had just moved to "one of the better areas of the city."

The Decade of Decision, however, in its plans for a Churches-In-Transition Program looks forward to a new day in such matters. The United Christian Mis-

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INTERRACIAL INSTITUTE and A CONSULTATION

Summer Opportunities for Ministers and Lay Leaders

JUNE 12-24—A Two-week Institute on "The Church in a Multiracial Society." Held at Christian Theological Seminary, Indianapolis. Academic credit may be secured.

JULY 18-22—Four full days. An Interracial Consultation. Held at College of the Bible, Lexington, Ky.

Both of these include able lecturers and resource persons, selected because of special training and experience in the field of interracial and intergroup relations, such as:

Prof. Herman Long, Fisk University; Charles Lawrence, Prof. of Sociology, Brooklyn College; Prof. J. Neal Hughley, Social Sciences, North Carolina College for Negroes; Kring Allen, Minister, McCarty Memorial Christian Church, Los Angeles; Frederick Routh, Exec. Dir. Fair Employment Practices Commission, Michigan; Jerry Walker, Pastor, St. James Methodist Church, Chicago; Dean Paul Moore, Christ Church Cathedral, Indianapolis.

SCHOLARSHIPS: some scholarships of \$50 are available on a first come-first serve basis.

Both are cooperatively sponsored by the Seminaries involved and the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS.

WASHINGTON OFFICE Congressional Dinner, Visits

The Department of Social Welfare's Washington Office commenced operations with the opening of the new session of Congress in January. A highlight of the new, part-time venture of Disciples included a dinner for brotherhood Congressmen in honor of Garfield Todd, former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and a Disciples Missionary.

Although weather conditions prevented Mr. Todd's plan from landing in Washington the dinner continued as a two hour discussion on the role of the church in public affairs. The Washington Office also arranged for visits with Congressmen for Disciples attending seminars in January and February and also functions as information gathering source for Disciples.

PEACE PLANS INTRODUCED BY DISCIPLES CONGRESSMEN

The 15-year post war search for a satisfactory disarmament plan has entered another of those make-or-break stages. The 10-nation comprehensive disarmament talks began in Geneva in mid-March. In the same city the marathon negotiations over a test ban treaty continued.

Related to the two arms control conferences going on in Geneva is a continuing debate in Washington over U.S. policy. Commentators acknowledge that we, like most countries have a split personality when it comes to a discussion of arms control. On the one hand we want to keep up with the Russians by building bigger atomic weapons and perhaps sharing them with our allies. But we also recognize the suicidal nature of this policy and want some fool-proof disarmament plan.

Important contributions to this discussion have been made by three members of Congress who also belong to our brotherhood. They are Representatives Charles Bennett of Florida, Chet Holifield of California, and Edith Green of Oregon.

Mr. Bennett, a member of the House Armed Services Committee, has introduced legislation (H.R. 9305) to establish a National Peace Agency. The proposal makes permanent and enlarges upon some of the functions of Harold Stassen when he was Disarmament Advisor to the President. Operating as an arm of the President the Agency would "apply the techniques of operations research to peace problems in the same way that 'war gaming' is conducted for military problems."

The new peace agency, as envisioned by Mr. Bennett, would upgrade the peace-making functions of the government. It would devote the full time activities of the peace staff to dealing "with problems

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"SIT-INS", A NEW TOOL FOR JUSTICE

"Sit-in" demonstrations are not new. Twenty years ago C.O.R.E. (Committee on Racial Equality) was training little groups of young people in non-violent techniques for opening up segregated restaurants and swimming pools for Negro use. During this time sit-in actions in which groups of Negro and white young people have occupied all the tools or chairs in an eating establishment and requested service, meanwhile preventing business-as-usual until Negroes were served have been occurring sporadically.

In the last six or eight weeks, however, the movement has mushroomed. All over the country we have been experiencing a wave of demonstrations—largely student inspired and student-enacted, against the continued segregation of lunch counter and restaurant facilities. By the 25th of March over 900 of those participating in these demonstrations have been beaten, imprisoned, fined and in many instances expelled from colleges, universities and seminaries because of their participation.

Wide Participation

A partial list of cities where "sit-ins" occurred includes: Greensboro, Durham, Winston Salem, Charlotte, Concord, High Point, Raleigh, Elizabeth City, Fayetteville, and Henderson, North Carolina; Norfolk, Richmond, Suffolk and Newport News, Virginia; Rock Hill, and Orangeburg, South Carolina; Deland and Tallahassee, Florida; Nashville and Chattanooga, Tennessee; Baltimore, Maryland;

Montgomery, Alabama and Little Rock, Arkansas.

In addition, students in many other cities have staged "sympathy strikes" picketing chain stores which have segregated branches in Southern cities. The governor of Florida has spoken out boldly on behalf of the rights of Negroes to eat in public restaurants with segregation. San Antonio, Texas has, as a city, integrated all of its business facilities overnight when faced with the possibility of "sit-in" actions.

A Major Social Phenomenon

Careful observers of the social scene will not underestimate the significance of the "sit-in" demonstrations. They are not merely "local protests." They are not merely "reflections of discontent felt by a few embittered U.S. Negroes."

They represent a very widespread and deep feeling on the part of Negroes and moderate whites in America that we have temporized with segregation too long. They represent a world wide tide of reaction against discrimination based on race or color. They reveal the discovery of a new procedure in race relations—the non-violent protest which enables individuals to effectively voice their reaction against injustice and unfairness, in situations where political power is denied to them, without resorting to violence and hate. The technique has caught the imagination of our Negro brethren. It is being invoked at a time when protest is "ripe." What should be the response of white Christians to this situation?

"Be Patient"

First, we need to face honestly our own negligence, indifference and callousness which have been one of the contributing factors in the present outbursts. We have been content to say to our Negro brothers, "Be patient." We have done little, however, to help them achieve common justice. Decade after decade they have been patient. Now, with all justification they are insisting we put this problem "on our agenda."

Second, we need to be prepared to sup-

port and encourage our pastors, student groups and local churches as they speak out on this issue. In Raleigh, North Carolina, for example, 46 white ministers and 13 Negro ministers, including 3 of our own Disciples of Christ, went on record as commending "students and all other persons who use orderly and non-violent means in a forgiving spirit to express their views on the practices of discrimination."

Civil Disobedience?

Third, we need to discriminate between "civil disobedience" on the one hand and reckless law breaking on the other. Civil disobedience has been practiced by Christians since earliest times as an expression of their ultimate loyalty to the will of God as their consciences revealed it to them (See Acts 5:17-42). Where, therefore, demonstrators are prosecuted under local and state ordinances for "disturbing the peace" or restraint of trade or whatever, Christians will want to weigh this sort of law breaking in the light of the total situation rather than on the legalistic grounds of "did they, or did they not break a rule."

Fourth, we need to consider, much more seriously than we have ever done so in the past, the whole range of problems of which the "sit-in" demonstrations are symptomatic. These include: (1) "equality before the law" for minority groups in such matters as voting, education, and use of public transportation (2) equality of opportunity in housing and jobs and (3) a universal welcome to members of all races in our local congregations and worshiping services.

There are four reactions which as white Christians and white American citizens we can take toward the "sit-in" demonstrations: attention to long overdue assumptions as trivial and insignificant. We can resent them as impertinances and insults to our "good will and superior wisdom." We can accept them as sincere attempts to call our attention to long overdue assumptions of responsibility on our part. We can support them as legitimate and effective means of attaining justice for minority groups. The decision we make with regard to the sit-in demonstrations will be a judgment upon us—both as to our wisdom and as to our good will.

BARTON HUNTER

SOCIAL ACTION NEWS-LETTER

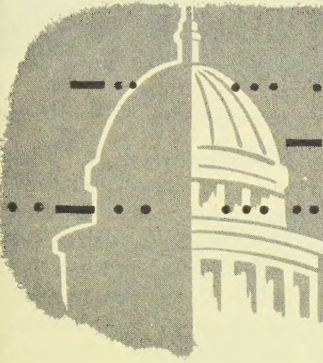
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NEWS

from

the

NATION'S

CAPITOL

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DISARMAMENT MOVES TO CENTER OF STAGE

IN BRIEF: Ten-Nation Disarmament Conference opens in Geneva, March 15. United States stresses controls and balanced reduction; U.S.S.R. emphasizes speedy disarmament. • In the Three-Power Nuclear Test Ban Conference, Soviet proposals for moratorium on underground tests narrows gap, but Pentagon and AEC opposition make agreement uncertain. • Senator Anderson says Russian proposal has the "appearance of a phony" and suggests that the U.S. break off negotiations if the Soviet Union does not negotiate more realistically about controls. • Sen. Humphrey and nuclear scientist Hans Bethe say test ban is now possible. • 106 members of Johns Hopkins and Goucher faculties telegraph Secretary Herter that "any resolution of the remaining differences is preferable to the dangers which would follow a breakdown of negotiations." • The Committee on Science and Technology of the Democratic Advisory Council declares that an enforceable ban on nuclear tests is feasible. • Adlai Stevenson writes in the March *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*, "We should extend our test suspension so long as negotiations continue in good faith and Russia maintains a similar suspension." • The Atomic Energy Commission announces, March 16, that preparations are under way to conduct an underground nuclear test in a New Mexico salt bed to determine the feasibility of using nuclear explosives for peaceful purposes. • British Prime Minister Macmillan flies to Washington March 26 to urge positive response to Soviet test ban proposals.

Led by West Point graduate Frank Kowalski, Conn., 14 Congressmen introduce House resolutions against transferring nuclear weapons or weapons secrets to other nations. • President Eisenhower writes Premier Khrushchev that the U.S. does not plan to transfer nuclear weapons to its allies now. • Many Senators criticize proposed budget of \$46 billion for defense and military aid as too small. • Herter sets forth U.S. aims in National Press Club speech, Feb. 18. • Sen. Humphrey calls for creation of a National Peace Agency and Assistant Secretary of State for Disarmament. • Sen. Kennedy proposes an Arms Control Research Institute. • UN Conference on Outer Space deferred because of Western objections to naming a Russian as chairman. • No hearings yet scheduled for Disarmament Subcommittee.

TEST BAN TALKS AT CRUCIAL STAGE

On March 19 the Soviet Union said it would accept the United States plan to ban all large-scale nuclear weapons tests if the West would sign a pledge not to hold any underground military tests for a period to be decided by negotiation. During the moratorium, both sides would carry out joint research aimed at removing the fear in Washington that small scale weapons could be exploded underground without detection.

This is the first time in almost 17 months of negotiation that the Russians have been willing to enter into a partial test-ban treaty. Reaction in Washington has ranged from cautious to sceptical. Critics fear this would mean a total ban without adequate inspection.

On March 23, Senator Humphrey said the Soviet move was "significant" and moved the test ban talks "closer to a successful conclusion." He proposed that the Soviets accept 20 on-site inspections a year and that the United States agree to a two-year moratorium on underground tests.

While the issues involved in a treaty are complicated,

in essence the question is now whether the President and the Secretary of State will support a test ban treaty as an important first step toward disarmament, or bow to the military view that the arms race must continue unabated because there may be some risks in trying to end it.

► We suggest you keep in touch with this question by press, radio and TV, and write the President and Secretary of State, Christian A. Herter, urging continued negotiation for a test ban treaty.

SENATE DEBATES DEFENSE-DISARMAMENT

March 4, Senators Humphrey and Clark warned that in "some quarters the Democrats are said to be more concerned with military defense and preparations for war than with positive programs for peace . . ."

Senator John F. Kennedy, who on February 28 urged some \$4 billion more for defense, outlined his views on disarmament in his first major speech on the subject, March 7, at Durham, N. H. He called for an Arms Control Research Institute (S. 3173) saying: "No lead-

er of any nation should rest content with this precarious equilibrium of terror. No nation should delude itself into thinking it has a strategy for the 1960's if that strategy is no more than the arms race. . . . Peace, like war, raises tremendous economic and social problems. . . . This bill is designed to alleviate these glaring omissions in our preparation for peace and disarmament."

On March 8, in the Senate, Senator Humphrey's speech on a National Peace Agency (S. 2989) and an Assistant Secretary of State for Disarmament (S. 3155) touched off a two hour discussion of disarmament in which Senators Clark, Sparkman, Gore, Symington, Fulbright, Church, Morse and Long joined. Senator Humphrey called for "a Manhattan project for peace." "There must be American leadership, American drive, American ingenuity to make a breakthrough that would end the arms race and secure the safety of our nation at the same time."

The 1960 Campaign for Disarmament, a joint effort of peace and church groups and concerned individuals to make disarmament a key issue in this election year, will soon be launched. Groups participating to date, either as organizations or through their executive officers, include: FCNL, Sane Nuclear Policy Committee, World Federalists, Federation of American Scientists, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, American Baptist Convention, Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, and Americans for Democratic Action. Within the framework of this new venture, local groups are being asked to work together to interview candidates and convention delegates, to set up letter-writing campaigns, and to raise the issue of disarmament in organizations to which members belong. For details, contact Sanford Gottlieb, Coordinator, 1960 Campaign for Disarmament, 245 Second Street, N.E., Washington 2, D.C. (Lincoln 6-4859).

TEN-NATION CONFERENCE OPENS IN GENEVA

The Ten Nation Disarmament Conference opened in Geneva, Switzerland on March 15. Nations represented include the five Western powers — United States, United Kingdom, Canada, France and Italy; and five nations from the Communist bloc—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Rumania. Following is a brief summary of the proposals as of March 24.

As in the test ban conference, the main arguments will likely revolve around controls and timing. The biggest question is whether there is the will on both sides to keep on negotiating until an acceptable general disarmament treaty is hammered out. Soviet Delegate Zorin said on March 23, "I think we can agree on controls if we can agree on the measures of general and complete disarmament."

Western Disarmament Plan

Goal—Secure, free and peaceful world in which there shall be general disarmament and agreed procedures for the settlement of disputes in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

Timetable—No specific timetable. During first stage, studies of every major disarmament problem, agreements for reduction of armed forces, depots for storage of conventional arms. Second stage includes cessation of nuclear weapons production, ban on nuclear bombs in space vehicles and reduction of nuclear stockpiles. Third stage, prohibition of weapons of mass destruction.

Manpower—First stage, force-level ceilings to be 2,500,000 for U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. Second stage, 2,100,000.

Inspection and Control—Establishment of an International Disarmament Organization; census of armed forces and weapons; budgets of military expenditures; measures to guard against surprise attack; and machinery to judge if a violation has taken place. Development of an international armed police force linked to the UN which could apply sanctions to a violator.

Foreign Military Bases—Elimination in the last stage.

On details of inspection and control the Soviet proposals are vague; so is the Western plan on timing. The Soviets say complete disarmament in four years; Delegate Eaton for the United States says, "The initial steps must not be overly ambitious." The Western proposal for a first stage manpower limitation for the U.S. and Russia of 2.5 million is higher than the present level of U.S. armed forces!

The Western proposals combine a maximum of inspection with a minimum of disarmament. In the first stage the West wants aerial inspection, ground observers, and disclosure of missile launching sites but leaves the prohibition of nuclear weapons to the last stage. In the past the Russians have coupled the elimination of intercontinental ballistic missiles, in which they claim superiority, with the withdrawal of foreign bases.

Communist Disarmament Plan

Goal—General and complete disarmament.

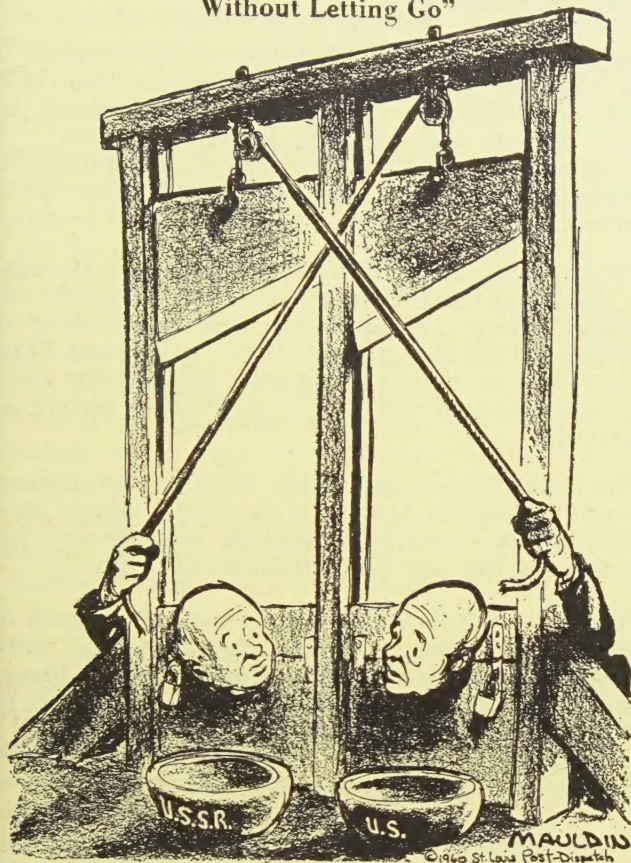
Timetable—Four years. Reduction of armed forces in the first year to 1½ years. Next 1½ to 2 years, elimination of all conventional armed forces and withdrawal of troops from foreign bases. Elimination of all nuclear, chemical and biological weapons during fourth year. Later, on March 21, the Russians offered to move total prohibitions of nuclear weapons from last place to first.

Manpower—First stage, 1,700,000 for the Soviet Union, the United States and Communist China; 650,000 for Britain and France in 18 months. Premier Khrushchev announced before the conference intention to reduce Soviet forces by 1,200,000 unilaterally.

Inspection and Control—An international control body comprised of all states should be set up and function according to the stages by which disarmament is to be effected. Control will be general and complete when disarmament will be comprehensive and complete. Violations in the last resort would go to the UN Security Council and the General Assembly.

Foreign Military Bases—Elimination in second stage.

"The Problem Is How to Turn Loose
Without Letting Go"



HOUSE APPROVES LIMITED RIGHTS BILL

Civil rights legislation has been the major preoccupation of Congress for over a month. The Senate began debate on February 15 and soon ran into a Southern filibuster which ended after seven days of round-the-clock sessions. A bipartisan motion by Senate liberals to close debate was defeated on March 10, 42-53, 22 votes shy of the two-thirds present and voting needed to close Senate debate. The vote indicated that the majority in the Senate intended to mark time while awaiting the arrival of a House-passed bill largely restricted to voting rights. The Senate also voted March 10, 55-38, against authorizing the Attorney General to seek court injunctions to protect any civil rights, a provision which was originally Part III of the civil rights bill in 1957.

House debate began March 10. As part of the leadership strategy to pass a limited bill, the chair ruled "no germane" amendments to (1) record Congressional support for the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision, (2) give modest financial assistance to desegregating school districts, (3) help prevent discrimination in government contracts, (4) eliminate the poll tax in Federal elections, and (5) approve "Part III."

A five-point bill passed the House 311-109 on March 24 and may be accepted without change by the Senate to avoid further delays. The most important section provides for **voting referees** to be appointed by Federal courts to register Negroes denied the right to vote in

Federal, state and local elections, if the Court finds a "pattern or practice" of racial discrimination in the area. Doubts have been expressed as to the real effectiveness of this provision in those areas of the South where fear and intimidation are prevalent.

Other provisions: anti-bombing, preservation of voting records, increased penalties for opposing desegregation orders, procedures to educate children of military personnel where schools are closed to avoid desegregation.

In recent weeks Negroes have engaged in non-violent demonstrations against entrenched segregation at lunch counters and public facilities across the South. The limited bill now taking shape, commendable though it may be, is not likely to placate long suffering Negroes who are becoming increasingly impatient to realize the Constitutional rights proclaimed some 90 years ago in the 14th and 15th Amendments and more recently in the Supreme Court school desegregation decision which is now almost six years old.

DEATH PENALTY OPPOSED

Abolition of the death penalty failed in California when the Senate Judiciary Committee rejected by a vote of 8 to 7 Governor Brown's proposed legislation. California Friends Committee on Legislation played a prominent role in supporting the abolition bill. It will continue its efforts in 1961.

Stuart Innerst on March 14 filed a statement for FCNL, favoring abolition, with the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia. This Committee is now considering S. 2083, which would put an end to the mandatory death penalty for first degree murder in the District and make it discretionary.

Stuart Innerst also testified February 29, at the invitation of Virginia Friends, before a committee of the Virginia House of Delegates, which considered, but later turned down, a bill to abolish the death penalty.

CONGRESS REVIEWS CUBAN SUGAR QUOTA

Under the Sugar Quota Act, scheduled to expire on December 31, 1960, Cuba supplies about one-third of U.S. sugar at a price of about 2¢ to 3¢ a pound above world prices.

On March 16, Senator Wallace F. Bennett, Utah, introduced a bill, S. 3210, to extend the law another four years. The bill would give the President immediate new authority to reduce for a year the quota of any foreign country other than the Philippines. Senator Bennett's comments on the bill made it clear this provision was aimed at Cuba.

Chairman Harold D. Cooley, N. C., of the House Agriculture Committee, on the other hand, has urged a one-year extension of the law without change, as less likely to further inflame Cuban-U.S. relations.

LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR

Congress' schedule is particularly tight this year since adjournment must come before the political conventions in July. Here is the status of some measures which should be passed in 1960:

- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is still debating the merits of S. Res. 94. This proposal would strengthen the **rule of law** by removing the U.S. "self judging" reservation to allow the World Court to determine its own jurisdiction over disputes involving the United States. According to Committee Chairman J. W. Fulbright, "The Committee is split, the country is split and the Senate is split" on the issue. The *Washington Post* has pointed out, however, that most of the opposition seems to come from organizations of "isolationist persuasion that also oppose American membership in the United Nations."

- Hearings on the **Antarctica Treaty** will probably begin in April.

- The House Foreign Affairs Committee has just reported this year's **Mutual Security Bill**. During House hearings, Ruth Replogle testified for FCNL in favor of more non-military aid. A Senate-approved measure, S. 1697, which would allow the President to extend economic aid to Communist satellites is still pending before the House Committee.

- Last year the Senate adopted, and a House Committee approved, a resolution reaffirming that the United States would use a "substantial portion" of any **savings from disarmament** "to expand its works of peace." Several attempts have been made to pass H. Con. Res. 393 under an unanimous consent agreement, but Rep. H. R. Gross, Iowa, has objected on the grounds that any savings should be applied to reducing the national debt or cutting taxes.

- Committees of both Houses have been holding hearings on proposals to allow the United States to accept membership in IDA, the new **International Development Association**. IDA would provide long-term, low-

interest loans to underdeveloped areas. March 21 Elton Atwater told a Senate Committee that FCNL "especially welcomes this proposal as a major step toward greater use of multilateral agencies." He pointed out, however, that the \$1 billion capitalization envisaged for the IDA over the next 5 years is "far from sufficient. . . ."

- No action has been taken on bills to admit **Refugees**. The President sent Congress a special immigration message March 17, in which he again asked for authority to "parole" refugees into the United States. He emphasized that such persons "will become worthwhile citizens and will keep this Nation strong and respected."

- The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee is still writing up its report on S. 2929, which would delete the **non-Communist affidavit** requirement from the National Defense Education Act of 1958.

Important proposals which have passed the Senate and are still to be acted on by the House include bills to establish a **Youth Conservation Corps**, combat **juvenile delinquency**, aid **public school construction**, and provide **home rule** for Washington, D. C.

Seneca Indians are still opposing construction of the Kinzua Dam in Pennsylvania, which will flood their lands. Dr. Arthur Morgan, former TVA Chairman, continues to urge his alternate plan. Last year Congress gave the Corps of Engineers \$1,365,000 to begin the dam and the Corps has asked for an additional \$5,821,000 this year.

Tuscarora Indians lost 1383 ancestral acres to the New York State Power Authority as a result of a 6-3 Supreme Court decision March 7. Justice Hugo Black, speaking for the minority, said "Great nations, like great men, should keep their word."



IGRANTS . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

of work? They have little or no money and no place to go and even if they did have, who would harvest crops which farmers rush into the fields to replant following a freeze or a flood?

Farmers can provide a little work while new crops are developing, but if the great portion of the migrant labor population has nothing to eat, the community must feed them.

The foregoing account illustrates what happens wherever there is a concentration of migratory labor in areas where huge crops of fruits and vegetables are produced according to seasonal climates that are friendly to the mass production of crops, and which are harvested for American table consumption, be it Dade County, Florida, Traverse City, Michigan or the cranberry marshes of Delaware and New Jersey.

Many and varied are the reactions of people and communities who are in the migratory stream—but the one fact that always remains is, “we can’t get along without them.” Even with all the improved technology and the increasing mechanization on our farms, a hired labor force is still vitally necessary. The main problems of these farm workers are: low wages; poor working conditions; bad housing; lack of information about available jobs.

For many years, the Department of Social Welfare UCMS has been cooperating with the National Council of Churches in its program of direct service to migrant peoples in the highly concentrated areas of the U.S. Also, the Department has participated in some special projects such as the Carver Community Center at Dos Palos, California and will this summer assist in a special program at Hereford, Texas.

Recently, a mailing on legislation related to migrant labor went out to approximately one hundred persons who are deeply interested in this problem of our present-day society. Materials called attention to the four major bills which have been referred to the Senate Subcommittee on Migrant Labor and on which public hearings are being held and out of which will come some recommended action to the Congress.

The four pending bills are:

S. 1085, to provide a minimum wage floor

for migrant workers employed by large corporate farms;

S. 1778, to provide for the registration of migrant labor contractors engaged in interstate commerce;

S. 2141, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to bring agricultural child labor within its protection;

S. 2498, to provide for the registration and regulation of migrant labor contractors engaged in interstate commerce.

While these bills are aimed at specific parts of the migrant labor problem they do represent a starting point in this area and in the words of the chairman—“signal that the time for action in this field now is at hand . . . that we must find concrete legislative remedies for the appalling conditions faced by those who earn their living by harvesting crops throughout our nation.”

The Department of Social Welfare UCMS will be glad to send materials to those interested in expressing Christian concern through legislation as well as direct service to segments of the migratory population.

RUTH E. MILNER

CHURCHES IN TRANSITION . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

sionary Society for example is including \$50,000 a year in its financial projections for the Decade to assist churches facing the challenge of changing population meet the needs of their communities.

Several states have already included substantial sums in their budget askings for the 1960's to be used in undergirding the Churches-In-Transition program. Ohio has asked for \$50,000 a year for 4 years. Missouri has included the program in its asking for \$43,000 a year for ten years. Texas has set a figure of \$80,000 a year for 10 years. The Northeastern Area sees its needs as \$32,000 a year for 10 years.

Other states indicating that though final decisions have not been made the Churches-In-Transition program will be included in their askings are: Kansas, Oregon, Virginia, Kentucky and the Capital Area. Northern and Southern California, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan are “still considering” the matter.

Money set aside for this program will be employed in assisting congregations to face the responsibility of the Church for ministering to minority groups and lower economic income groups whose needs are often ignored. Remodelling and redecorating church buildings, employing addi-

DISCIPLES CONGRESSMEN . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

related to achieving peace through arms limitation agreements, to developing international control and inspection systems to enforce such agreements, and to applying scientific and technical resources to promote peace by eliminating or reducing the economic causes of war.”

Mr. Holifield, ranking member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, entered the Washington policy discussion recently in a speech in which he raised serious questions about President Eisenhower's proposal to give atomic weapons to our allies. The President made this suggestion at a Press Conference in early February. Subsequently it was disclosed that the defense department in a secret session made this identical proposal to the Joint Atomic Energy Committee. Moreover, the Pentagon leaders thought their atomic weapons sharing plan could be put into effect under the “inherent powers” of the President. No further legislation would be needed, said the defense leaders.

Speaking on the basis of his 15 years service on the Joint Committee Mr. Holifield said that the sharing of atomic weapons now would: (1) increase the mathematical chances of war; (2) frustrate and undercut disarmament negotiations in Geneva; and (3) encourage Russia to share its atomic weapons with China and other allies. Mr. Holifield also declared that the President is bound by present Atomic Energy legislation not to share atomic weapons with allies without the express consent of Congress. In a speech on the “inherent powers of the President,” the California lawmaker cited Supreme Court rulings to show that the President's inherent powers do not apply in the face of legislation by the Congress.

Congresswoman Green earlier had characterized atomic weapons sharing as a “share the doom program.” She has introduced House Concurrent Resolution, No. 600 to ban atomic weapons transfers.

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER

tional staff, “pegging of church budgets” during interim periods, leadership seminars and other procedures are envisioned as helping to answer the problems of churches in transition areas.

BARTON HUNTER



When Your Committee Meets

The Committee on Christian Action and Community Service in your church may find suggestions and help from the following list of events, projects and resources:

CHRISTIAN RESPONSIBILITY FOR FREEDOM

Freedom and Democracy Sunday is July 3rd. This will mark the beginning of the coordinated emphasis on "Christian Responsibility For Freedom" as outlined by the National Council of Churches. All churches cooperating with the National Council are urged to gear a part of their program, in social education and action, to this emphasis which will last through June 30, 1961.

As your committee prepares to observe Freedom and Democracy Sunday, the following resources prove helpful:

- "Case Book on Freedom;" contains 100 pages of biblical background and case studies in this important area of concern. It would be excellent for leading a discussion group, church school adult classes, Fellowship groups of the church.

- "Election Year Issues;" a leaflet outlining the vital issues facing us this year, and directions the church might take in helping to come to grips with them. This is a companion piece to the "Case Book On Freedom."

- "A Nation of Immigrants;" by John F. Kennedy—a booklet pointing up the fact that the background of all people in America, with the exception of the Indian, is rooted in other lands, and that we have become great because of this. Mr. Kennedy calls for an enlightened policy of immigration on the part of our government. Excellent to help understand responsibility and Freedom in a broad context.

FREE UPON REQUEST: A copy of any one, or all three of the above items. Write: The Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, 222 S. Downey Ave. Indianapolis 7, Indiana.

- A sermon is a necessary part of observing Freedom and Democracy Sunday. Confer with your minister, and ask him if he would preach on one of the following topics, or something akin to one of them:

- Christian Responsibility for Freedom
- Freedom Is Everybody's Business
- The Christian Faith and Basic Freedoms
- Your Opinion Does Count!
- Courage—Intellectual and Moral
- In Every Place, A Voice

- "Preparing New Citizens;" is an action-project designed to help people arriving at voting age and those persons who have become naturalized citizens to prepare themselves to become actively interested in their government on the local, state, and national levels. A Social Action Project Sheet ("Preparing New Citizens") is included in the May-Program Planning Packet for Christian Action and Community Service (mailed to Chairman and Ministers of local churches with committees on Christian Action and Community Service.)

A basic resource for your planning should always include the program planning Manual—*Christian Action and Community Service*. READ CHAPTER 14, "Christian Republicrats," for helpful suggestions.

QUESTIONNAIRE DEADLINE

Each local chairman of Christian Action and Community Service, and his minister received a Questionnaire on "The Role of the Church in a Multiracial Society" sent out in the last January Program Planning Packet. The results of the questionnaire will be used as a guide by the Department in its preparation of a resolution which will be presented at the Louisville Assembly in October. If you have not already done so, check the appropriate response to each question and return it to us. MAY 15, IS THE DEADLINE.

REFUGEE SPONSORS NEEDED—URGENT!

Public Law 85-892 (refugee legislation covering Dutch-Indonesians) terminated on June 30, 1960. It takes almost two months to process papers. Disciples are responsible for 43 sponsorless refugee family units. You can start now to help.

1—Request current list of persons from Department of Social Welfare UCMS and select two or three families, requesting their case histories.

2—Choose your family, complete simple forms stating type of work and housing you have.

3—Begin corresponding, telling your family of the housing and work you have found. Become acquainted, and help them feel "at home" upon arrival.

4—Plan a furniture and/or pants, shower by the various groups in your church. Interview the school authorities and make plans for your family to attend school to learn English.

Remember, all transportation costs are paid to place of resettlement. A three months' health and accident policy is paid. The refugee asks only that he have work and a place to live—and your friendliness and interest. Act at once so someone may have a chance.

ELLA L. WILLIAMS

Social Action
NEWS LETTER

Second-class mail privileges
authorized at
Indianapolis, Indiana.